The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

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3 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
6 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00
12 months							

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875. NUMBER 36.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Posters,
Visiting Cards, Handbills,
Business Cards, Programmes,
Ball Cards, Billheads,
Fancy Show Cards, Dodgers,
Bills of Fare, Statements,
Wine Cards, Pamphlets,
Law Cases and Points, Circulars, Books, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Old Bank Building,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskey, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

First in the Race.

Swift-gliding o'er the icy track,
I watch you slyly turning back;
Your glowing face
With saucy look that tells me plain,
"As usual, here I am again
First in the race!"

And as upon the glistening field
Your glancing feet force all to yield,
Your skill defies,
So, too, you seem to think it right
All hearts should bow before your bright
Soul-piercing eyes.

Resistance? Why, the thing's absurd!
You set the snare and catch the bird
From love of fun!
His efforts to be free again
Are but Love's labor spent in vain,
Poor flutt'ring one!

But has it never dawned on you
That woman yielding, tender, true,
Is more in place?
And those who wish men's hearts to sway
With gentle moves the game should play—
A waiting race?

But there! what use to argue thus?
You know full well, you little puss,
You hold me tight!
By storm or siege, 'tis all the same,
With me you play a winning game,
Dear little sprite!

PIPLEY, THE POLICEMAN.

"It's all very well to report a man, and make minutes about him, and all that sorter thing," said John Pipley, policeman, as he went down Great Bulky street, beating his white-gloved hands together, and rolling his eyes about in all directions. "A man can't be all eyes like a peacock, and looking everywhere at once. Here, just get out o' that, now, will yer?"

"I ain't in nobody's way, am I?"

"Yes, you are, so go on! That there handcart o' yourn's been getting bigger every week, and how's carriages to draw up if you're here?"

This bit of fencing took place between Pipley and a man with an apple barrow—the fruit vender going off grumbling, and Pipley on the lookout for workers of mischief against the laws. He was not a perfect man, John Pipley; he was a good officer, and worked hard for his pay; but he was not perfect, and he knew it. In early days, before Mrs. Pipley agreed to rest in future upon his manly breast, he had been seen more than once to steal up from areas, and close the gate very carefully after him—of course returning from voyages of investigation and examination of locks, bolts and bars. Of course he had on these occasions tried the coal-cellar, and dustbin. But why was a gentle cough heard, and a door closed softly, when John came up? and, again, why bulged those pockets to the distortion of the symmetry of his manly form—the knobblefying of his neat blue uniform?

It is a very old joke to accuse policemen of partiality for cooks; but the charge is none the less true, and the great force need not blush. Have not the greatest generals and statesmen found solace in the society of the other sex?

But John was now a married man, and devoted himself most strongly to his profession. Evildoers feared him, and many were the scoundrels he had hauled off to prison. It was not often that he interfered with applewomen. His orders were to keep the way clear; but, as John said, "We must all live, and selling apples is honest—as honest as selling tea and sugar—honester, for you can't adulterate your apples, though you may boil an orange." But John was now under a cloud, and he did interfere with apple men and women; "chivied" small boys; cuffed one who had "cut behind" a coach and nearly been run over. John even had words with a political magnate's coachman, and moved him on, in spite of the crest upon the panel and the dashing bays.

For John was under a cloud. Mysterious robberies had been taking place on his beat, and though he had done his best to catch the members of the gang, they had been too much for him, and the robberies went on.

Now this was very galling to a man who had set his mind upon rising in life. Blue was all very well; but sergeant was better; but inspector, and then superintendent—those were the goals that John Pipley wished to reach in the race of life; and now, instead of going forward, his movement was retrograde; he was threatened with reports, and all because of the scoundrels who had been too much for him.

"I'll be down upon them, though, one of these days," said John. "I'll put salt on some of your tails, my pretty jail birds."

So he went on, up and down, down and up, and had nothing to report at last.

And the robberies went on. A carpet bag was taken from a coach in motion. Next day, a shawl and a carriage timepiece were stolen, as the barouche stood at a fashionable milliner's door. The disturbance about that was hardly over when a boy was hustled, and a valuable parcel wrested from his hands. Again, a boy was garroted, and a pet dog and a mother of pearl opera-glass taken from his encircling arms.

John Pipley was in despair.

Another day. Great coat and umbrella from the front hall of Rubblemede's mansion, in Upper Crook street; two umbrellas from No. 24 in the same street, and a roll of carpet from the big store round the corner.

John had a sharp lecture from the captain and he went again upon his beat, horribly wroth.

"If I had only been by that shop door I could have nailed them," said John, angrily; "but a man can't be everywhere at once. I'll have them, though, next time, hang me if I don't, or else I'll leave the force."

He was very busy that day, and took up one man on suspicion; but only got snubbed for his pains.

"I shall be too many for them yet," said John, as he swung leisurely down a street. "Every dog has his day, watch-dogs as well as mongrels, a running about and doing mischief; and when I do get hold, why then"—

He paused before an orange woman who was encroaching upon the pavement, and, after warning her off, began to ponder on her appearance. Some one must have committed these robberies, and why not she as well as any one else? She was bulky, and had a habit of sitting in a sieve packed with her legs under her, to keep her warm; her bonnet was very much crushed, and her plaid shawl all awry—all of which proved nothing; but they might be found to be associated in some way with the late robberies. It was astonishing what great things sometimes grew out of small, as the detectives had often shown.

John Pipley could not make the sides of the puzzle fit, so he moved on himself.

Ah! Now that was more likely. An organ-grinder. Hum! Always loitering about and turning that handle, what opportunities for thinking out villainy! But no, it would not do. He couldn't take up Giuseppe on suspicion; so the man ground out the march from "Faust" like so much musical meal to be blown away upon the wind, the sound buzzing in John Pipley's ears, even when he was out of sight.

"I'll have 'em yet—I'll have 'em yet," said John, as he chewed the end of his disappointment, and thought of his captain's words; but his business was slack, the people were awfully well-behaved, and it was very disappointing.

A coach rattled by, laden with luggage; but no scoundrel was dislodging a portmanteau; and he—John Pipley—could not run after that coach all the way to the depot to see if it arrived there safe. It was not reasonable, and would be horribly wanting in dignity.

How his head worked! How he beat together his gloves, in which his fingers itched to get at crime, or longed to lay hold of his truncheon, and hit at some thing, hard—very hard!

Up and down, here and there; but nothing on the wing. Not even a row, not even a horse down; all was peace when he wanted war—war to the truncheon.

It was enough to make any policeman sigh, and he sighed accordingly. Ah! if some daring scoundrel would only dash a brick through one of those great panes of glass, and seize handfuls of the glorious jewels therein! With what a feeling of exquisite delight he could bring down his truncheon upon the evil doer's arm, and make him drop the treasure, which would fly scintillating all over the pavement; and then, with the fellow's cuff tightly held, the jewels gathered and placed safely in his—John Pipley's—pocket, how he could proudly march the thief off, enter the charge, and deposit the culprit, like so much honey which he had gathered safely in a cell!

Ah, and court next day! Yes, he would shine there as the active and intelligent officer. The jeweler would, of course, come down handsome, and it would be a step toward promotion. Yes, if such an attempt were only made, and he was at hand to stay it. What a crack at the gang it would be—if it were only not a castle in the air.

Pipley beat his gloves together and sighed deeply.

"I was on the look-out when the last carriage robbery came off, and I'd almost go so far as to swear that I saw that roll of carpet perfectly safe ten minutes before it was stolen. Though it couldn't have been safe, or it wouldn't have been taken. Ah! I shall have 'em yet."

"Now then, policeman, give's a lift with this here, there's a good 'un."

John Pipley had been slowly approaching a great grocery, at one end of which stood a light cart, with the tail-board down, and an ordinary-looking man was trying to lift a large firkin into the cart, its fellow being already there.

"Heavy?" said Pipley.

"Out an' out," said the man.

John Pipley was naturally good-natured. He knew, too, the value of aid in a row; how often the law was glad to appeal to a civilian for help in the capture of some ugly customer. So, without a moment's hesitation, he slipped off his gloves, seized one end of the little barrel, and with a swing it was safely deposited in the cart.

"A little furder, old un," said the man; "now, then, both together. There's summat else to come."

A vigorous push sent the firkin right forward beside the other.

"Now this here," said the man, "and then there's the price of a pint," as he stepped up to an egg box lying close under the window.

"All right," said John; "but just tell your people as it aint safe to have these things out like they do; there's been a good many robberies about."

"Well, I told our foreman as it wasn't safe," said the man; "but he called me a fool for my pains. Now, then."

John Pipley pocketed the money offered to him, got his fingers under one end of the straw-packed case, the man got his under the other; the box was rested on, the tail of the cart, leisurely thrust in, the tail-board rattled up, pins and chains secured, the man climbed into the cart, a mutual nod of good-fellowship was exchanged, the reins were shaken, the horse flicked, and away it rattled, while Pipley slowly replaced his gloves, looked eagerly round for scoundrels and went on his way.

"Luck's dead against me," he said—"dead as dead; but I'll have 'em yet. If some one would only do something. If I'd any luck at all, I should have nobbled some one after them butter kegs. Heigho! nothing never falls in my way."

All through the afternoon, like a law-preserving and intelligent officer, did Pipley wander about his beat, longing to get a shot at some rascal or another; but everything was quieter than usual, and the time for relief coming, Pipley returned to the station.

"Another robbery on your beat this afternoon, Pipley," said the captain. "Strange thing! Most mysterious! But it must be stopped. We can't go on like this. I must put another man on."

"No, sir, don't, please; I'm down on 'em first chance," said Pipley; "but what is it this time—another time piece out of a carriage?"

"No; a"—

"Not a coat from a hall?"

"No; a shop-door robbery."

"And I told 'em to be careful about them there rolls of carpet," said Pipely.

"I don't want to be harsh," said the captain, "and I suppose you were watched out of the way. A man can't be everywhere at once, nor yet be all eyes, as the press seem to think."

"What was it this time, sir?" said Pipley.

"Oh, a very daring affair—butter firkins and egg chests, just delivered. Two firkins and a chest taken from the grocer's door directly after."

"Were they outside the shop, sir?" said Pipley, rubbing his gloves softly together.

"Yes, outside at Chedderby's. The fellows must have had a cart. I'll put on a couple of plain clothes men, for this sort of thing must be stopped. The super. will be furious."

"They're sharp uns, and no mistake," said John Pipley, with a peculiar look of his eye; and then, being dismissed, he slowly returned to his lodgings, grinding his teeth, doubling his fist, and biting a bit of straw into the smallest possible fragments.

"It won't do to say how I've been sold," he muttered at last, as he sat down to the tea table; "for I have been sold, and no mistake. Looked as innocent as a lamb, he did; and me not to see as he was the lamb of black sheep. And me, after eight years in the force, not to have the perception to take a note of the name upon the cart?"

John Pipley might have spared himself all trouble about that; for the name had been most carefully removed.

What Building Associations Do.

The rapid growth of Philadelphia, which, with a smaller population, has nearly twice the number of separate dwellings within its corporate limits that New York aggregates, is due to three things: First, accessibility and level territory; second, the ground rent system, by which land may be perpetually leased on payment of six per cent. in the form of rent; third, the building association, by which mechanics and others are enabled to become owners of their own dwellings. This system of association has, in spite of dull times, kept the building trade active wherever it exists in any large sense. In the towns about Boston, largely in Philadelphia, and in all the mid-Pennsylvania towns, such as Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., it has kept building active by the demand for separate dwellings it creates among the frugal work people.

THE COST OF A WAR.

What the Late Civil War in the United States Cost—Statistics of the Franco-Prussian War.

The following statement of the cost of the late civil war in the United States is taken from an essay furnished to the Cobden Club of England:

The whole cost of the war to the Northern and Southern States from 1861 to 1866 is estimated as follows: Lives, 1,000,000; property by destruction, waste, etc., $9,000,000,000. The gross expenditures of the United States from June, 1861, to July, 1866, $5,792,257,000. Of this the actual war expenses were about $5,342,237,000.

The expenses of States, counties, cities and towns in the Northern States, not represented by funded debts, have been estimated at $500,000,000. The increase of State debts on the war account was $128,000,000. The increase of city, town and county debts is estimated at $200,000,000. Total war expenses of the loyal States and national government, $6,165,237,000.

The estimated direct expenditures of the Confederate States on account of the war were $2,000,000,000.

Aggregate estimated expenses of the war to the country North and South, $8,165,237,000.

The total receipts from all sources during the second year of the war were less than $42,000,000. The expenditures were $60,000,000 per month—at the rate of $700,000,000 a year.

As another illustration we have the peculiar results to France of the late war with Germany, which is thus summed up by a clever statistician in Paris:

War indemnity, 5,000,000,000 francs; interest on the same for two years, 300,000,000; the keep of the German troops, 273,637,000 francs; requisition, 227,581,000 francs; value of objects taken without requisitions, 254,172,000 francs; war contributions levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs, and so on till the account forms a total of 6,673,811,000 francs (£266,952,440). But this enormous sum is exclusive of pensions to the army, the damage done to material and the expenses of reorganization, which swell the total to 13,000,000,000 francs (£520,000,000). The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter, and thus it would take 1,000,000 of men thirty years to work it out.

Twenty Ears of Corn.

A local correspondent of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* writes: Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Gose in his blacksmith shop in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The coal company was called "The Lehigh Coal Mine." This company opened the mine and found the vein to be fifty feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal field to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty years, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnaces chilled. In 1831 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transferred into $20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day. I remember well the banquet given by Burd Patterson and Nicholas Biddle, at Mount Carbon, in 1840, at which time they paid William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, $5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day. It was he who showed them how to do it, and hale and hearty to-day, as then, he stands a worthy representative of science. Long may he live, and peaceful be his death, and may the memory of his deeds never be forgotten by Pennsylvania. He is a master mechanic, and I should be pleased to see the Chair of Metallurgy in the Mechanic's High School of Pennsylvania marked Thomas.

Baby Styes.

London, having harped upon its baby farms for some time, has now coined a new word—"baby-styes." The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the story of a three-year old child lately killed in one of these dens. It appears that the youngster had been put to nurse, and the woman to whom it was intrusted was frequently intoxicated, and was in the habit of going out and locking the child in her room for hours, without food or fire. One morning at nine o'clock she went out leaving the child in charge of her boy, who himself went out, transferring the child to an old woman living in the next room. The old woman hushed the baby to sleep, and at noon Mrs. Davis, the nurse, returned "slightly intoxicated." She went into the room where the child was lying, and was next seen by the old woman at six o'clock in the evening in Vauxhall-walk. On the next morning the boy, who had been to the theater, returned home at half-past twelve, and going into the room found the baby dead. Later in the day Mrs. Davis returned home "the worse for liquor." The doctor was called in, and having made a *post-mortem* examination of the dead child, said that "of all the horrible fever dens he was ever in Mrs. Davis's room was the worst. It was in a frightful state of neglect and dirt, and the very place to breed fever. The death of the child was caused by asphyxia, but how caused he could not say. The organs of the body were healthy, but there was not a particle of food in the stomach and intestines." What a sad and pitiful commentary the whole wretched story is upon the boasted civilization of the age.

All a Mistake.

Marcus J. Parrott, a well-known American, some years ago, while at the Langham Hotel, in London, dispatched to the Grand Hotel, in Paris, to reserve apartments for him. On his arrival there great was his astonishment to find that one of the grandest suites of apartments in the hotel had been reserved for him, while he was greeted with the greatest display of respect by mine host and his staff. This extraordinary attention to a simple American sovereign was caused by a ludicrous misconception of Mr. Parrott's name. The dispatch conveyed to the landlord the impression that the apartments were for the Marquis de Parrot, a distinguished foreign nobleman.

WANT FUNDS.—The return rifle match between Ireland and America will take place in June, and the National Association has issued an address to patriotic citizens. Funds are needed to insure the international contest, and, as the amount is comparatively small, it will no doubt be speedily supplied.

Communist Societies of the United States.

Chas. Nordhoff has been inspecting the Communist societies of the United States, and he finds that there are eight societies, or seventy-two communes or different settlements, in this country which are successful. The oldest of these have existed for eighty years, the youngest of which he treats, for twenty-two. They number about five thousand persons of all ages, and are scattered through thirteen States, owning nearly one hundred and eighty thousand acres of land. As they are sometimes accused of being land monopolists, it is interesting to see that the communists own only about thirty-six acres a head. This fact, mentioned by Mr. Nordhoff, contrasts curiously with the statistics of Scotland, where the Duke of Sutherland owns 1,326,453 acres, the Earl of Breadalbane 438,358 acres, the Duke of Buccleuch 418,615 acres; where more than a quarter of the land is owned by twelve men, and one-half of it by seventy-five. Our author computes the wealth of the communities at twelve millions of dollars. One of the societies is French in origin, two American, and the others German. Mr. Nordhoff's detailed account of the life at the various communities, with their history, is extremely interesting. The general impression left upon the mind of the reader is of moderation in every way—plainness often amounting to bareness, industry, regularity, and probable monotony. Refinement, high education, or general intellectual cultivation is not common. But immorality, disorder, dissipation, are seldom found.

Mr. Nordhoff's general summary is that while they are not refined or cultivated, while art is unknown among the communists, and beauty and grace are even despised, yet they work but moderately; they are cleanly, honest, humane, and charitable. They provide plainly for personal comfort, live well, are unusually healthy, temperate, never in debt, and the most long-lived of our population. They keep regular hours, live in the open air, avoid anxiety, are tenderly nursed in illness, and in old age are most carefully considered. Eighty years is not an unusual age for a communist, and in every society except the French colony of Icaria Mr. Nordhoff saw or heard of people over ninety and still hale and active. If the communist life seems in theory to be dull and dreary, yet he found the people cheerful and quietly merry, and considers it in almost every way a higher and better and pleasanter life than that of the average mechanic and laborer in the city or the average farmer in the country. Indeed, when the reader thinks of the tenement house in the city or the wasting toil and pinched household of the poor farmer, and then of the life which is described in this book, the author's opinion has great presumptive support.

Paris in Trouble.

One night lately, the streets and pavements of Paris were covered with a thin coating of ice, which made them excessively slippery. It was with the almost difficulty that any vehicle could pass along the streets, and pedestrians fell in all directions. As many parties and dinners had been given that day, a large number of persons were about. The theaters were all very full, and loud were the lamentations on the turn out at midnight as to the impossibility of getting home. Some slept in empty omnibuses and cabs; many got beds in common lodging houses, and not a few passed the night in the streets. It was a curious sight the next morning to see ladies shivering in their ball dresses making their way to their homes. One gentleman cut up a railway wrapper, and making stockings for his horse, drove home. A man with a quantity of list slippers made a little fortune, but his stock was soon exhausted. Many people people passed the night at the various police stations. Several people lost their lives; a young man fell and fractured his skull in the Rue de la Paix; a woman slipped, came down, broke her arm, and the child she was carrying was killed on the spot; numerous fractures of legs and arms occurred, and dangerous wounds. Nearly 300 persons were taken to the hospitals, having either broken limbs or severe contusions. An omnibus line lost 200 horses by accident. There is a well known beggar who, having lost both legs, by means of sharp pointed sticks propels himself on a go-cart. This man dashed up the Boulevards at full speed, and, as a reporter remarks, "avenged the humiliation of years." A blind man who clung to the railings of the mayoralty of the Eleventh Arrondosiement was fastened there by the tips of his fingers, which became frozen. He was released by a piquet.

A Religious Difficulty.

The disturbances which have taken place in Caraquette, New Brunswick, resulting in loss of life, had their inception in the bitter feeling existing between the Roman Catholics, who are in the minority in that province, and the Protestants, upon the subject of taxation for public schools. The Catholics refuse to send their children to the non-sectarian public schools, and many of them have carried their resistance to the payment of the school tax to the point of suffering imprisonment rather than comply with the law; while not long ago the Catholic bishop of St. John permitted property belonging to him to be seized and sold for non-payment of his school tax. The assessment of the school tax is left optional with the local trustees. In Caraquette, a small town on the eastern coast of the province, the citizens at their annual meeting voted against the assessment for school purposes by electing trustees opposed to it. These trustees were removed by the government and others appointed in their place who made the assessment, and this led to the attack of the mob upon the residence of Mr. Robert Young, president of the executive council, who strongly favors the school bill, and was believed to have been instrumental in forcing the assessment. Several persons are reported to have been killed and wounded in this affair. It will be investigated by the courts, and the trial of the rioters will doubtless add to the bitterness of the public feeling. In Ontario and Quebec, as well as in New Brunswick, religious animosities enter largely into politics.

In Cases of Poisoning.

If a stomach-pump is not at hand give the patient ground mustard and salt dissolved in water to produce vomiting. We mention this as these articles are almost always on hand in every house. Then give the white of a few eggs. In regard to special antidotes: For acid poisons give as quickly as possible large draughts of chalk, magnesia, or a cream made of soap and water; for alkaline poisons, such as soda, potash, or ammonia, give lemon-juice with water and sugar, and if this cannot be had, give vinegar; olive oil, also, will relieve such cases. For arsenic the hydrated sesquioxid of iron is the special antidote, in doses some thirty times larger than the amount of poison taken; for baryta give sulphate of magnesia or soda; for antimony or tartar emetic powdered Peruvian bark or the infusion of the same is the specific antidote. For corrosive sublimate the hydrated protosulphuret of iron is the antidote if administered within twenty minutes; if later, give unboiled white of eggs, then warm water. For salts of copper (verdigris, blue vitriol, etc.) sugar and the whites of eggs.

MR. MAXON GETS ELECTED.

How his Wife Found It Out.

James Maxon is a duly initiated and valiant Knight of Pythias, residing on Fourth street. The other night he left home, telling Mrs. Maxon that he was going to the lodge. About half-past eight o'clock two well-dressed men rang the door bell, and when Mrs. Maxon appeared they introduced themselves as companion Knights of Pythias. They said the lodge had just held an election and that Mr. Maxon had been unanimously called to the Chancellor's chair—the highest position in the lodge. They had been duly appointed, in accordance with the custom which is peculiar to the Order, to inform her of the distinguished honor that had been conferred on her husband and to solicit her consent to his acceptance of the office—another stipulation peculiar only to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Maxon, they said, according to their rules, would hold the office for three years, and would receive an annual salary of $1,162, this being the exact amount, according to the tribute levied on each knight by the superior council. Mrs. Maxon was overjoyed, thanked the courteous gentlemen—who had meanwhile seated themselves in the parlor—and gave her freest consent to the acceptance of the high and lucrative office conferred upon her worthy husband. The visitors rose to leave, and, as they were about to withdraw with all the thoughtful etiquette of thorough gentlemen, one of them suddenly remarked, "Oh! by the way, Mrs. Maxon, I almost forgot to give you this note. Mr. Maxon especially impressed it upon me not to forget its delivery." A hurriedly written note was handed Mrs. M., and, excusing herself, she retired to the lighter parlor and read:

DEAR WIFE—I have been selected from among the three hundred and seventy-five members of my lodge to act as chancellor—a flattering office—worth nearly $1,200 a year. It is always customary for the newly-elected chancellor to furnish refreshments for the knights. I have only $5 with me. Please send me at least $50, for I must do the thing up well. Send $100 if you have it handy, or borrow it of the neighbors. It will all come back when I get my first month's salary—$100. Your loving husband, JAMES MAXON.

Mrs. Maxon's eyes opened and she thought a moment. Then she went to a wardrobe, plunged her hand into the pocket of her black silk dress, pulled out a pretty Russia leather purse, and, from its snugly tucked-up corner took a bill. It looked nice and fresh, and had in big figures upon it "$100." Going to the door she inquired of the waiting gentlemen: "Will you take the money to him?" The fine-looking fellow who handed her the note, professing not to know what was in it, spoke up, "Oh, certainly, certainly, I'll see that he gets it safely. Glad to accommodate you, madam."

Said Mrs. Maxon, "I have only a $100 bill, and James wants but fifty, and, besides that, I don't want to send the whole of it. Will you get it changed for me, please?"

The two gentlemen consulted a moment and then said, "Oh, we have change." Straightway they made up $50 and gave it to Mrs. Maxon in exchange for the bill, and, wishing her a very good night, retired with all the elegant grace and manliness characteristic of the noble Pythian Knights.

In about twenty minutes Mr. Maxon came home. "Why," said the wife, "I thought you were entertaining your knightly associates. I didn't expect you home till midnight, considering the amount of money you wanted for your feast."

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Maxon. "I don't understand you."

"Why didn't you send me this?" said Mrs. Maxon, as she handed him the note. "Right after you left two very clever-looking gentlemen called and said you had been elected to some high office—chancellor, I think—and I, of course"—

Maxon, who had glanced over the note and discovered its complexion, ejaculated, "You gave it to them? Why, it's a diabolical swindle. Did you give them any money? How much?"

"Why, I gave them a $100 bill, and they gave me $50 in change. Here it is."

Mr. Maxon in a despairing way took the money and carelessly glanced it over at first, then more eagerly, scanning each bill carefully. "Well, well," said he at last, "this is a double outrage. Why, all this money is counterfeit except two $5 notes! But where in the name of common sense did you ever get a $100 bill? You didn't borrow that of the neighbors, did you?"

"No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to her husband to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that $100 note you gave me about a year ago. Don't you remember? You told me to look out and not to spend it."

"Why, that's a counterfeit!" said the husband.

"I knew it was. Did you suppose I didn't see through their stupid game, Mr. Maxon? Your wife isn't a fool if she is a woman. Give me them two good $5 bills, if you please, I just want a new bonnet."

A Brakeman's Bravery.

Charles Crandall, a brakeman on the New York and New Haven railroad, saved the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Feb. 24, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

Does farming pay? Does anything but farming pay? Is it not the source of all individual wealth, the foundation of our national prosperity? It is true farmers do not, as a general thing, get large salaries; not many of them are millionaires; wealth does not come in upon them like water into a leaky boat. They generally give an equivalent for what they get, and learn the real value of a dollar by the amount of labor they give in acquring it. Sometimes the tide of events turns in their favor. Like men in other occupations, we hear most about the rich and successful. Real success and true manhood are not to be measured by the amount of wealth that one acquires. We like rich men best who are rich in good works; whose wealth is over shadowed by wealth of heart. But very often those who roll in wealth are not kind and true; the best spokes in their wheel of fortune are spokes of greed and selfishness.

Every person who produces more than he consumes, who is self sustaining, honest and industrious, is successful in the best sense of the term. It is far better to leave the treasure of kind thoughts, righteous actions and hallowed memories, than to leave a million dollars, if they were acquired by taking mean advantage of the generous and unsuspecting who disdain to exchange honor for wealth. Men that amass fabulous fortunes rapidly, by cheating better men than themselves, are not good men to set before our young farmers as examples. It is better for all when a million of men gain a dollar each, by productive industry on the farm, at the loom or the anvil, than that one reckless, fortunate adventurer should become a millionaire. The greatest good comes to the greatest number, when great numbers are moderately successful. We are so anxious to do great things, that the plain duties of every-day life are apt to be neglected. A farm well managed, a virtuous life, a happy family and a comfortable home, are honors and success enough. True, lasting and real success is enjoyed where a class of men like farmers do well in the aggregate, and during their whole lives. The great majority of farmers, by living lives of industry and economy, are safe and solvent, and never need a bankrupt law to protect them. When periods of commercial disaster sweep over the land, and mercantile establishments and business men go down like reeds before the blast, farmers stand like apple trees in their orchards, shaking down fruit during all the storm, and gaining strength of root and vigor of fiber, while battling with the breeze.

OUR CURRENCY.

When the present greenback currency was issued there were thousands who predicted and looked to see it go the way of the Continental currency and the French Assignats. But it did not. It is true for a time it reached a depreciation, as compared with gold, of about three to one, but then it began slowly to emerge from the pit until now it has become fully established in the confidence of the people, and has gone through a commercial crisis as no other currency ever did.

Nor is this all. As a circulating medium, as a currency it is performing in the most admirable manner all the offices of a currency. When did anybody ever see the time before that a Pennsylvania note would pass as well in North Carolina and a North Carolina note as well in Pennsylvania? No "specie basis" State currency would ever do this. In those "good old times" some people like to talk about, the merchant sent his notes just as regularly to the broker to be discounted as he received them.

As to the fractional paper currency, the only serious complaint we ever hear against it is from those who cannot get enough of it. It is convenient. It answers all the purposes of small change, and for the purpose of transmission through the mails it is better than silver. A fifty cent note will go safely, when coin will betray itself by the feel of the letter, and the coin will often require another stamp for postage.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

We well remember the argument made by the Democratic leaders in 1861 that a State had no right to secede, but that after it had seceded there was no legal power on the part of the Government to coerce it into submission. We now find these same "wise men" arguing that the White Leagues have no right to seize the organization of a State Legislature, but that after it *is* seized there is no law by which the usurpers can be turned out. In other words, there are wrongs for which there is no remedy, thus reversing the recoguized principle that for every wrong there *is* a remedy. This is Democratic logic!!

The usury bill has passed. It fixes the legal rate of interest at six per cent, or at eight per cent when specified in the contract. The penalty is a forfeiture of double the value of the money and a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000.

THE SPIRIT AND AIM OF THE TEACHER.

We are glad to know that there is a growing interest in matters pertaining to public schools. We have had, and continue to receive a number of letters from Teachers and others asking suggestions upon the best modes of management and instruction. It is difficult, in answering, to speak upon authority, for different teachers have adopted different modes. One uses the rod; another refrains from its use. One advocates corporal punishment; another moral suasion. One teaches arithmetic in one way; another insists that a different way is best. One has a plan of teaching grammar; another, rejecting everything new as an innovation, pursues the old beaten track, insisting that the new fangled grammars are humbugs. One teaches mostly from text books; another but little, adapting oral instruction to the peculiar want of his pupils. One attaches great importance to a particular kind of text book; another but little, only insisting that the books shall be uniform. One teacher brings himself and his pupils frequently before the public; another is retiring and shrinks from the public gaze. One is quiet and gentle in his bearing; another is boisterous and rough. One aims a rapid utterance, making sputterers of his pupils; another aims at accuracy of thought and expression, making reasoning, intelligent agents. One thinks for his pupils; another makes them think for themselves. One mounts hobbies and rides to the admiration of the gaping multitude; another despising shams, becomes the teacher and benefactor of his pupils. And so they go.

Now we hold that the *means* of education must be subservient to the *ends*; that the *letter* must be but an emblem of the *spirit*, and that the *word* must be but an expression of the *life*. And this is the object at which every teacher should aim —LIFE; life in himself and in his pupils; —life, moral, intellectual and physical. To produce and maintain this, let him employ the means within his reach. He need not wander abroad, nor be possessed of Egyptian lore. *A right spirit and aim* are indispensable to his success. With these, the heavens and the earth books, trees, flowers and plants come to his assistance. Without these, he is a mere plodder, undeserving the name or office of a teacher.

And herein lies the weakness of too many in the various professions and walks of life,—teachers who think more of their methods of proceedure than of the results which they would accomplish; ministers who seem more captivated with their sermons than with the gospel which they would preach; writers who are better pleased with a fine sentence than with a pertinent thought; men more strong than substantial; character more specious than real.

We recommend to every teacher to be himself, looking within more than without; exercising his own reason and conscience, rather than adopting opinions already formed. While he seeks the best methods of instruction and discipline let him seek above all to cherish the *right spirit* and maintain the *right aim*.

BE NOT DISHEARTENED.

GLENN and FOOTE who had expected to be made the heroes of the hour as the leaders of a movement that would carry a number of the Republican members of the Legislature with them over into the Democratic party, have realized that they *stand alone*, and the Democrats that were making the course of these two feeble, self-seeking recanters the occasion for a jubilant huzza find that there are fair minded and practical men of their own side who despise vascillation and oppose the resolutions offered as hasty and unwise.

Let no true Republican be disheartened. Principles never die. For every moral coward that deserts us two better men from the opposition will come to take their place. And the new recruits will be men who come to us from conviencement. The discussion of these questions lead to closer examination and the more carefully the Republican measures are investigated the more clearly will the patriotic and Christian sentiment of the country be convinced that they are neither more nor less than the carrying out to their complete fulfillment the provisions of the Constitution.

The human face! Through all the ages it has ever been the same. Fashions may change, garments may represent one phase after another of custom and habit but faces always tell the same story. From one generation to another the familiar looks come traveling down to us. Some writer somewhere insists that there is some secret understanding transmitting from one set of human beings to another, from year to year, from age to age, ever since Eve herself first opened her shining eyes upon the Garden of innocence and flung the apple to her descendants. The outward signs that are called manners, and customs, and education have changed, but the countenance, the lineaments that reveal the natural man or woman have ever been the same. And so they will continue so long as the human race exists.

We learn from our New York exchanges that Pneumonia is more prevalent and fatal in that city and vicinity than it has been for a great number of years, the cause of this being atmospheric conditions akin to those which give rise to diptheric and cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the year 1805 to 1870 there was no marked increase in the disease, and since 1870 no decided increase has been noticed until the present year.

PETTENGILL & Co's Advertising Agency, 37 Park Row, New York, is an old and reliable firm. We have done business with it for about fifteen years and the result has been entirely satisfactory. The firm is honest and honorable. The house is well established and is entitled to full confidence.

The President has issued a proclamation calling the Senate in extra session at 12 o'clock on March 5th.

In all the local elections in the North the Republicans are making great gains and again electing by their usual majorities. Good nominations and a full vote are the cause.

CORRESPONDENCE

MRS. LIZZIE C. FEARING died in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Tuesday night, February 9th, 1875.

Mrs. FEARING was the daughter of Jesse and Anne E. Parker, and was born in Nansemond County, Va., near the town of Suffolk, on the 30th day of August, 1847. She was educated at the Female College in Warrenton, N. C., completing the academic course at that institution in the summer of 1865. Her natural abilities were of a high order, and these, cultivated by her training at school, and improved by subsequent reading and reflection, imparted to her society a charm that few can justly claim. Her graceful and vivacious manners, her intelligent conversation, her ready repartee and sparkling, but harmless, wit, made her a most pleasing and agreeable companion, while the natural kindness of her heart, her gentle deportment, her sunny smile, rendered her a general favorite in all circles.

I have never known a character more amiable and unselfish. She thought no sacrifice too great for those whom she loved, and when their welfare or happiness could be promoted, she stopped not to consider her own ease or pleasure. As wife, daughter, sister, and friend, she discharged all of her obligations and duties with a rare fidelity, worthy of all praise and emulation. It was my good fortune to be intimately associated with her, and during a period of nearly two years she was a beloved member of my own family circle. In all that time, I can truly say that I never knew her to indulge in anger under any provocation, nor did I ever know her to do an unkind or ungenerous act, nor to say aught that was designed to injure the feelings or character of another. Her presence in the family was as welcome and pleasant as a dewy morn in Springtime; and both in her own and in my household, as well as in the loved home of her childhood, her name is as ointment poured forth, and its fragrance now fills hearts that God has sorely bereaved.

In 1874, while pursuing her studies at Warrenton, she directed her thoughts towards the salvation of her soul. During a revival season in the Methodist Church she once presented herself to the congregation as a penitent, thus making a public and humble confession of sin. Shortly thereafter, she was confirmed, and became a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose communion she died. But Mrs. Fearing was neither a bigot nor a sectarian. An ardent lover of her own branch of the Church of Christ, she yet cherished a sincere respect and affection for other denominations. Her charity was as comprehensive as fervent. She recognized all who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity as being, equally with herself, members of the household of God. Her piety was a matter of principle rather than of impulse, and was quiet and undemonstrative in its type. Her religion was characterized by unaffected humility and a scrupulous discharge of duty, which, indeed, seemed to be the watchword of her life. The Bible, for years, was her daily companion, her counsellor, her guide. Her closet devotions were regularly and conscientiously observed. Neither in heart nor life, was there apparent angthing like a pharasaical spirit. She esteemed her own own works as being destitute of merit. The life which she lived in the flesh, she lived by the faith of the Son of God.

On the 5th of Feb., 1874, I united her in marriage with my dear friend and former parishioner, Capt. John B. Fearing, of Elizabeth City, N. C. The marriage was almost exceptional in its happiness. During the short period of their union, there was the most perfect congeniality of thought and feeling. To her, he was the tender considerate husband; to him, she was ever a loving and sympathizing companion:—truly, an help meet for him. To his motherless children, she proved a self-sacrificing friend, a gentle teacher, a devoted mother. Only one year and four days of uninterrupted wedded bliss were allotted to them; and then—she was not: for God took her.

Her death was unexpected to all but herself. For several months previous, she seemed to have a premonition of her approaching decease. She was perfectly conscious throughout her last hours upon earth, and met death without fear. The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, kept her heart and mind through Christ Jesus. Calling her tearful relatives to her dying couch, she bade them, with her heart-broken husband, an affectionate adieu, and, almost with her expiring breath, exhorted them to meet her in heaven. She calmly sent loving messages to her absent relatives mentioning them by name. Just before entering upon her eternal rest, she said she was not afraid to die; that she was ready; that her Saviour was waiting to receive her. And then, full of heaven-born faith and hope, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

Thus has passed away from earth one of the purest and most lovely spirits that I have ever been privileged to know, to admire and to love. In offering, out of a full heart, this simple tribute to a dear, departed sister, the stranger to her virtues may imagine that a natural and excusable partiality has led me to indulge in eulogy more or less extravagant. But the friends who knew her best will recognize in these lines only words of truth and soberness, and will even feel that much has been left unwritten that might have been recorded justly to her praise, and to the praise of God's grace, which moulded her life and character. May that rich grace abound to comfort the deeply bereaved husband, parents, sisters and friends. Our loved one awaits us beyond the river. She beckons us homeward, and Jesus smiles a welcome to our approaching souls. "He gave her; He took her; and He will restore her."

S. S. LAMBETH.

Danville, Va., Feb. 17th, 1875.

A Tribute of Respect to G. S. Vanslyck, Deceased.

However facile the pen may be that chronicles the deaths of many persons, yet it frequently falls short of a proper estimate of the virtues which adorn the character of the modest and unobtrusive in the walks of life; who are nevertheless fully appreciated by their immediate friends and personal admirers. The good and pure in heart reap their reward in the realms of bliss; and the ignoble and profligate have their's. The exact nature or extent of which to each of these classes is beyond the ken of finite beings, and known only by the Omiscent. It is not with the view of adding undeserved laurels to the purity of character which adorned the life of G. S. Vanslyck, than whom, a more upright man never trod the earth, or transacted business in the marts of trade, but to give feeble expression of his sterling worth. For many years he was a prominent merchant, in our locality and always so conducted the business, which engaged his time, as to leave no taint on his moral character for he dealt with all, as he would have them deal with him. He was a man of punctilious honesty; never swerved from the right to gain applause, nor "approve the right and yet the wrong pursue." He was a man of sound, good judgment, never gave an opinion without proper thought, and when given, the result was generally correct, and worthy of the integrity of purpose that always guided his discision. He was slow to speak and indulged not in the detraction of others and could never be led to entertain their views without mature and honest convictions of rectitude. The writer of this humble and meagre tribute to his worth, remembers with gratitude our business connections in life. Those teachings of honest dealing which he endeavored to impress on those around him, as the best guarantee of proper and honorable success through life. From one who knew him well.

W. A. F. S.

Poplar Branch, N. C., Feb. 18, 1875.

* See notice of his death in our local column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

!! Mammoth Japanese, :: :: :: SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, blessing the earth,
And bidding defiance to gaunt Famine and Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, soundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of *thirteen* papers published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seeen a specimen stalk of this Corn, which had twenty-six large ears, fully matured, on it."

* * "It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times*, Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Corning, N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country."—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Index*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it."—*Ohio Repository*. "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press.—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala. "It will yield in our climate two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas. "It can be successfully grown in Canada."—*Montreal World*. "It is peculiarly adapted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rev. J. Long*, Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnston*, Ocala, Fla.

☞ We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess sworn statements of these facts.

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 30 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the ballance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consular Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid, $1.00 per pound, put up a neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches, together with in stalk of "Japanese Corn," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when 15 or more packages of Corn are ordered at one time.

Some of our Agents to whom we have sent sample stalks, are to-day making over fifty dollars a day, showing the stalks and taking orders for the Corn.

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34-3m.

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The Texas Gift Concert Association

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1	"	"	"	15,000
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1	"	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	"	1,500
10	"	"	500 each	5,000
20	"	"	250 "	5,000
30	"	"	150 "	4,500
50	"	"	100 "	5,000
100	"	"	50 "	5,000
100	"	"	25 "	2,500
200	"	"	20 "	4,000
500	"	"	10 "	5,000
1,000	"	"	5 "	5,000
1,500	"	"	2½ "	3,750
46,250	"	"	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000.

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

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Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

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Will cure or prevent Disease.

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Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

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BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

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Send for catelogues. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

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The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

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The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan counting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

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During the year 1874 the position of THE TRIBUNE as the "leading American newspaper" has come to be generally recognized. Its bitterest foes, while assailing it as fiercely as of old on political or other grounds, never no questions its preeminence as a newspaper. It is confessedly the foremost in the country. It has won the position, and it means to hold it by the employment of the best ability, by the most watchful, conscientious attention, and by the most lavish expenditure of money to procure whatever money will buy, in its readers' service. Its expenditures in this way during the past years were over One Million and a Half of Dollars. For the results of this outlay it asks from each single subscriber to the Weekly, Two Dollars; from each subscriber in a Club of thirty or more, One Dollar; and it pays the postage itself.

The events of 1874 have vindicated THE TRIBUNE'S political course, as well as its newspaper superiority. Maintaining, with all its old fervor, those Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under its illustrious founder, it was for thirty years identified, it nevertheless warned the country that the party in power had, in a long course of prosperity, grown reckless and corrupt. The people were slow to believe, and some, for a time, resented the warning. At last it was seen that The Tribune, as usual, was merely a few years in advance of its time. The people have come up to it. They have not decided to put the old anti-War Democracy in power, nor even to abondon the Republican organization. They have simply given warning. They have come, with The Tribune, to hold more party ties as of infinetly less consequence than the attainment of pure government on sound principles. They stand by their old landmarks, and will defend the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen, and the sacredness of the Nation's faith with its creditors. But, like The Tribune, they have lost faith in the hot partisans who insist on strict obedience to the dictates of the caucus, and who value party not for its principles but chiefly for its offices. They recognize that the new conditions of the country have brought new needs and new duties; that parties cannot live forever on their past, no matter, how glorious; and that the men to be trusted with the Government should be men who have shown an understanding of the popular wants, rather than men who have understood how to pack caucuses and manage conventions. It has thus come about that in nearly every instance this year the political recommendations of THE TRIBUNE have received the seal of popular approval.

THE TRIBUNE can never be a neutral in politics; but it maintains its independence of any partisan dictation. It believes that the mere organ of politicians can never be a good newspaper or deserve the popular trust. It aims to judge every act of whatever party solely on its individual merits; commends the President where it thinks him right as heartily as it condemns him where it thinks him wrong; holds fast to its long-avowed principles, and values any party only as a means for attaining their triumph; waits on no caucus for its opinions; suffers no partian reed no color its news or warp its utterance, and maintains, in the interest of its readers, the liberty of candid and impartial criticism of their rulers. It endeavors to combine the utmost frankness and independence with judicial fairness; keeps its columns free from all low abuse and personal wranging, has no quarrels with other papers, and never replies to or even notices their perpetual attacks,—reserving all the space usually wasted in this way, for matter its readers want.

From those who believe such a journal a desirable visitor in their families, THE TRIBUNE solicits a continuance of the popular favor it has so conspicuously enjoyed in the past, and never more con picuously than during the hard times of the year 1874. It has reduced its rates thirty cents on each weekly (by prepaying postage, 20 cents, and waiving the old charge for separate addresses to club subscribers, 10 cents), and it asks those who think well of it to reciprocate by kindly efforts to increase its circulation.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of litterary and miscellaneous reading and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; while among the distinguished regular contributors to the Agricultural Department are numbered such men as Prof. Asa Gray, of Horvard University, the Hon. George Geddes, Onadaga County, N. Y.; Prof. C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Josiah Hooper, L. B. Arnold and others. As its contributors are in every part of the country, it will be found equally valuable in New England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously accurate. The utmost care is bestowed upon the typhographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and generally larger than that of any other New-York paper.

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N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Growth Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong Extra Choice $1.00.

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Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

my list of lands and other property. I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equel it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion

NORTH CAROLINIAN
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

HIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
Japanese Seed Corn.

Local and Personal.

☞Court in Hertford, Perquimans county, this week.

☞Mr. WOOD, the Member from Perquimans, has introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Woodville.

☞Our Member W. J. MUNDEN Esq., has introduced a bill to regulate fishing on Newbegan creek, in this county. It has passed its several readings.

☞"I can't say as he went to heaven," remarked a Western man of a deceased townsman, "but he paid a printer's bill of four year's standing a few days before he died, and you can judge for yourself."

☞It is not the man who blusters and makes the most noise who has done the most work when the sun goes down, but the one who has carefully husbanded his strength by slow, steady efforts. The old fable of the hare and the tortoise is just in point.

☞GEORGE S. VAN SLYCK, of Poplar Branch, Currituck county, died on the 5th inst. His remains were forwarded to Kinderhook, N. Y. for interment. He was a man much respected by all who knew him. A tribute to his worth appears in another column.

☞In reply to letters recently received inquiring our opinion of the prospects of the Republican party in the next campaign, we do not hesitate to say that with thorough organization, judicious nominations and a standard bearer who will not show the *white feather* in the face of the enemy we can certainly redeem the District. In due time we will speak more fully on this subject. A policy will be adopted that will conciliate our Republican friends and unite the party.

☞A very interesting Romance is now being published in the *Bulletin*, at Nashville, Tenn, the scenes of which are located at Nag's Head, the great Summer Resort of Eastern Carolina. It is from the pen of a lady writing under the *nom de plume* of LINA MARSHAL, who, through her various contributions to the Magazines and Journals of the country, has already established her title to literary fame. To all who have ever visited Nag's Head this story will be especially interesting.

☞We notice that the Legislature has made the following changes in the time of holding the Superior Courts in the counties of Hyde and Dare: In Hyde, on the 16th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January and July, instead of on the 14th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January and July, as heretofore. In Dare, on the 18th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January and July, instead of on the 16th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January and July, as heretofore.

☞The confidence our people now feel that work will very soon begin on the railroad is awakening them to the importance of taking immediate steps to utilize the advantages that our town and vicinity offer in all that relates to commerce, manufactories and agriculture. On Saturday evening last a public meeting was held in the office of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Rail Road Company. We annex a synopsis of the proceedings:

Geo. D. Pool Esq., was called to the chair and R. F. Overman was appointed Secretary. Addresses were made by D. G Bush, C. W. Grandy, Capt. W. A. Harney and Dr. W. A. Greenleaf.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the geographical position of Elizabeth City with reference to the navigable waters of Eastern North Carolina, and the seaport at Norfolk, its advantages as a place for many kinds of manufacture; and its favorable situation as a center of trade is not surpassed by any town in the State, and:

Whereas; In unity there is strength and in a multitude of counsellors wisdom. Therefore

Resolved. That it is expedient that an association of the business men of Elizabeth City and vicinity be formed for the purpose of encouraging the various industries now pursued here; securing better and more extended facilities of transportation, and the establishment of manufactores and other means of increased production in our town and vicinity.

Resolved. That this meeting do organize a permanent association for the purpose of carrying out the objects set forth in the foregoing resolution.

On motion it was further

Resolved That C. W. Grandy, D. G. Bush and Dr. Greenleaf be and hereby are appointed a committee to report permanent officers and a place of organization.

The committee after a brief consultation reported the following named gentlemen as permanent officers for the ensuing year.

G. D. Pool Pres't. Dr. P John V. Pres't
Wm. Green. Secretary.

On motion of D. G. Bush, three Committees each consisting of three members were appointed by the chair, to report at the next meeting on the following subjects.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil; the machinery required, the supply of raw material and the profits of manufacture.

The production and manufacture of Broom Corn. The adaptation of our soil to its production and the profits of its manufacture, or as an article of produce.

The machinery required for the manufacture of cotton yarns, the amount of raw material that can be readily obtained at this place and the cost and profits of manufacture

The meeting adjourned to meet at the R. R. office on the third Tuesday of March at 7 o'clock p. m.

☞We have no quarrel with any man who honestly differs from us politically. We never had. We recognize every freeman's right to enjoy his honest convictions. We only claim the same right for ourself. It is impossible for us all to rhink alike. Prejudices, education, surrounding influences have had their bearing in the formation of mens opinions and the shaping of their action towards the parties of the country. The great point all should aim at is to *try to be right*. Be he Democrat or Republican, the man who is actuated by this motive invariably makes a good citizen. If the conclusions he arrives at are in harmony with ours, all the better. If not, no matter. We can *agree* to differ.

☞For the past two years there has been a want of harmony among the stockholders of the Land & Lumber Co. A portion of this stock is held in Pennsylvania. A year ago several gentlemen representing this stock with a few resident stockholders held a meeting at this place and elected a new Board of Directors. The Board in office refused to vacate, claiming that the election was not held in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and By-laws. The new Board took the matter into Court and made sundry allegations of mismanagement. After able argument before Judge FUREon Wednesday last by Maj. GILLIAM for the plaintiffs & Judge ALBERTSON and Col. MARTIN for the defendants the case was decided in favor of the old Board. Not a single charge of mismanagement was sustained by the evidence. The Judge stated that "those who ask equity must do equity." The case has elicited a good deal of interest and we believe that it has been very properly decided.

Local Briefs.

We are glad to see our friend and townsman Capt. J. B. FEARING, able to be out on the streets again.—Court adjourned on Wednesday evening.—During the past two weeks several large vessels have loaded with Corn at this port.—Some of our lawyers are attending Perquimans Court.—Valentines didn't circulate very lively.—Stir up the hens. Easter will soon be here.—The Commissioners meet next Monday.—No Northern mail last night.—Capt. HUNTER is still very ill.

Local Port-Folio.

Improves with age—wine. Don't improve with age—kisses. The world's wash basin—the sea. A free exhibition, open only to early risers—sunrise. The giant who effects most when he is the most closely confined—steam. The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy way. An effective sharp shooter—an aching tooth. Light employment—building castles in the air. The oldest tops in the world—mountain tops.

Business Locas.

Groceries and Provisions at Bottom prices at Fowler's one price store.

Fowler is selling Dry goods Shoes &c., at popular prices—"cash and one price only."

LOST.—A gold Watch Key. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to JOHN DEITRICK.

The American Sardine Company, Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Texas Gift Concert Association, in another column. The Association has been meeting with abundant success and refer to all citizens of Denison and northern Texas. We recomend those of our readers who desire purchasing Tickets to do so at once so as to stand and equal chance of drawing the capital prize.

BLOOD DISEASES.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important thah I should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most rearching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *waranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, or White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases all of which belongs to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. Grove, Stanton, Ia., }
July 14th, 1872. }

Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125. who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine, I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Discovery is sold by druggists.

"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of the frequent rush of blood to my head?" "Oh! it is nothing but an effort of nature. Nature, you know, abhors a vacuum."

DEATHS.

ROGERSON.—In Newbern, N. C., Saturday night, Feb. 13, 1875, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. MARY E. ROGERSON, aged 39 years and 3 months, of Consumption.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

E B Artman, Philadelphia, Pa; J G Berry, J H McMullen, Hertford, N. C.; G F Sykes, A E Camp, W B Burgess, Norfolk, Va.; A E Leigh, S B Harrell, Durants Neck, N. C.; Walter Snyder, Baltimore, Md. W A F Stockton, P Jarvis Poplar Branch, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW'

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN,

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc., etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Powe.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address, for full particulars, L. GUMP & CO. 179 William St. N. Y

-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permauent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan. Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 20.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

At Cost! At Cost!!

WORSTED GOODS, FLANNELS,
ROSE BLANKETS, NUBIAS,
OVERCOATS, CORDIGAN JACKETS, HORSE BLANKETS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
FURS, HEAVY BOOTS AND
WINTER GOODS GENERALLY AT
BRODRICK & SMITH'S
34-4t.

C. WEST & SONS,
ALADDIN SECURITY OIL
WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.
THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, trnly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT.
C. WEST & SONS,
113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

POUDRETTE.

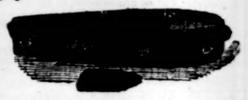
I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any par of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH, W. A. HARNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GRENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL,

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 2

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below marke value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
124hn Street, Norfolk Va.
35

DR. FULLER,
PHYSICIAN,
pays especial attention to
OFFICE PRACTICE!
Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50
Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Ats.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A
WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Eliabeth City, N. C.
Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXCUTED

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his store where he arranges his prices high Corn and Coffee in exchange for cotton. No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Black Oil Cloth Buckets, Floor & Oil Cloths, cheap as the best, boots, shoes, etc. all sorts of shoes, like impleTry me. Fowler

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, plains, Sers: Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Laces, Braid Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ribbons, Ties, Collars and Cuffs Sash Ribbons, White Goods, White Muslins, &c., all Hosiery, Perfumery, Call and see Soaps, Fine Cutlery, the quality and Combs at bottom prices and shown with the Fowler best and Goods always in market. Ladies prefer dealing at one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Plaid and Calico always on hand. Madam Foys Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The place to buy first-class Goods
THE
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get good Goods
The best place is at WEISEL'S.

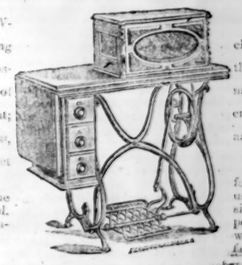
Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz:

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain b'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 *Yards,*
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;

yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right prices and that is at

S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

REMINGTON.



The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor by possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range of perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, } 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
REMINGTON S. M. Co. } Ilion, N. Y. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
REMINGTON Agt. Co., } Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st
W[illegible] St. S Michi no'

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, ON ROAD STREET, IN THE FARNEY TENEMENT.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale

18-tf. JOHN McDOEL.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely,
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR—
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,
Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with their liberal patronage. Having had 22 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled for Satisfaction given or no charge. Office to be open on, or about the 10th of [illegible] at the Old Dental Stand in the "Johnson Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Drug Office.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AUTOMATIC AND PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Its Frightful Ravages Causing Anxiety Among Medical Men—What it is.

Diphtheria is increasing to an alarming extent in sections of the United States. In New York the medical society have held a number of meetings. At one of these a paper was read by Dr. M. S. Buttles, setting forth his theory that diphtheria is a contagious disease and commences as a local disease, brought on by contact of a parasite, evolved from a patient already suffering from the disease, with the mucus membrane. These parasites or bacterise, he argued, caused the false diphtheritic membrane. Bacterize force their way into the blood vessels and then the disease becomes constitutional; it therefore becomes necessary in the first place to destroy the parasite on its first lodgement and prevent if possible its absorption; and if the case has not been brought under the notice of the physician in time for this to be done he must use antiseptics to destroy the bacterise which have already entered the blood. For this purpose Dr. Buttles recommends the use of Smith's solution of bromine (page 182, U. S. D.) locally and internally in doses of three to five drops, in water, every two hours, which treatment would undoubtedly bring about favorable results. He also recommends that the nostrils be frequently and thoroughly syringed with a weaker solution of the same. The patient should be given milk, beef tea and other nourishing diet. Large doses of quinine might also be given twice a day, morning and night. Under this treatment the doctor reported that he had not lost a single case.

Dr. Gerrish thought that diphtheria was the result of blood poisoning, and that it was infectious he thought there was no possible room for doubt. He agreed with Dr. Buttles that the treatment he submitted was calculated to be most effectual. For himself, however, he was greatly in favor of giving chlorate of potash, and feeding patient on nourishing diet, but giving frequent and large doses of milk.

He was of the opinion that the dissemination of the disease was in a large measure due to the filthy condition of the horse cars, which were, especially at this time of year, illy ventilated and reeking with the unwholesome stench arising from the damp straw, which was allowed to remain in these moving pest houses week in and week out without being changed. Another element which is active in causing the spread of the infection is the crowded state of the tenement houses, where but little, if any, attention is paid to hygienic conditions, and to the impossibility of the people living therein isolating their children from others who were attacked. But the greatest of all disseminators was the public schools, where the ventilation and accommodations provided for the hundreds assembled are most disgraceful to the authorities. In fact, they may be considered under the present system as so many pest houses. What is needed is the passage of a law by which every child shall be allowed so many cubic feet of space, similar to the system in force in England. The drainage of most of the schools he had found to be very defective, which was greatly aggravated by the inattention of the janitors or others in charge of the buildings. The consequence is that all kinds of diseases are bred and disseminated among the pupils.

Dr. Prescott agreed with Dr. Garrish, and cited a case which had occurred in New Hampshire under his own observation. The public school there had been provided with earth closets, which, by the laziness of the janitor, were neglected so far that, instead of using earth as a disinfecta t, he had used sawdust. The result was the air became foul and contaminated and the children began to be taken with diphtheria and typhoid fever. In fact a regular epidemic broke out in the school, and it was closed through the pupils being unable to attend on account of their sickness.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. Buttles and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That diphtheria is contagious and should be treated on antiseptic and disinfectant principles, and can be readily controlled by proper medical treatment.

Rapid Bleaching of Linen.

According to the experience of some, time may be saved by bleaching linen by the following process: Rub the linen as it comes from the loom, in a dry condition (best on a table), with a brush, with a lather of soap made by boiling 1½ pounds of soap for a piece of coarse linen, or one pound for a piece of fine, and allowing it to cool; then cover the linen in a tub with a cloth. Prepare a lye, for a piece of linen, by boiling one-half a bushel of good sifted beech-wood ashes in rain or spring water, and filtering it through a lye-basket, bring it to boiling in a clean kettle, and pour it upon the linen. Cover the vessel well, so that the warmth and moisture may be retained as long as possible, and allow it to stand over night. Spread the linen on the grass in the morning, see to it that no spots become dry during the day, and cover at night again with the boiling lye. Turn the linen on the second day, and expose as before, without allowing it to become dry, and steep it over night in weak hot soap-suds in a well-covered vessel. Wash out the dissolved dirt in the morning, and expose again, without allowing it to dry before evening, and then treat in the usual way until it is as white as may be desired; six to eight days often being sufficient. If necessary, however, the soaping and steeping may be repeated as before, when only two days' additional bleaching will be required.

A French Story.

A terrible affair occurred lately at a place near Saintes, in Charente Inferieure, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their barn and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000f. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The two other gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house. Reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmerie arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a captain; the sub-prefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment and was shot dead. At last a navvy, an old soldier, volunteered to storm the house, and he managed to get on the roof and to pour a bucket of flaming petroleum into the house. While accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames.

Johnny's Essay on "The Tode."

Todes is like frogs, but more dignity, and wen you come to think of it, frogs is wetter. The warts wich todes is noted for can't be cured, for they is cronick, but if I couldent git well Ide stay in the house. My grandfather knew a tode wich some body had tamed til it was folks. Wen its master wissled it would come for flies. They cetches 'em with there tong, wich is some like a long red worm, but more like litenin, only litenin haint got no gum onto it. The fli will be a standing a rubbin its hind legs to gether and a thinkin wat a fine fli it is, and the tode a settin some distance away like it was a sleep. Wile you are seein the fli as plane as you ever see any thing, all at once it aint there. Then the tode he looks up at you sollem, ont of his eyes, like he said wat's become of that fli? but you kno he et it.

IRISH KINGDOMS.—Once Ireland was divided into four kingdoms, each having a separate court, and the whole country is scarcely 300 miles in its greatest breadth. Those divisions remain until the present day, and are called Ulster (the north), Connaught (the west), Leinster (the east), and Munster (the south). Belfast is chief city of the first, Galway of the second, Dublin of the third, and Cork of the fourth.

SMALL BANDITTI.

Brigandage in the West—Capture of the James Brothers.

For several years past, says an exchange, various States in the West and Southwest have been more or less cursed with petty banditti. These disagreeable personages have been the topic of conversation among hundreds of lawyers, have thrown consternation into a variety of courts, and have done much to injure the reputation of the United States as a law-abiding country. They have now and then distinguished themselves as the robbers of railway trains, or as the plunderers of weak and defenseless immigrants. Sometimes they have dictated terms to legislatures, and at others have imprisoned and plundered whole villages which were timorously subject to their lawless demands. Whenever and wherever they have found a community without the necessary police to guard its domain and to maintain the necessary security for life and property, they have enjoyed an immunity which is without parallel in the history of Italy or Sicily. Their small brigandage has been the curse of a hundred otherwise prosperous localities; their exactions have hindered the growth of a score of communities; their daring and their impudence have put to scorn all the puny efforts of the brigands in Italy, who, influenced by hunger or by the desire for gain, have copied their tactics. They have continued their career of crime, fancying that justice was too weak or too puerile to attack them.

The James brothers, bandits by profession, robbers by nature, and Western bravadoes by reputation, have been concerned in most of the crimes of violence recently recorded in that section. Their history comprises a number of thrilling incidents, whose variety and horror and boldness are nowhere equaled in the annals of crime. They are first detected in small predatory excursions in the wilds of southeastern Missouri and of northern Arkansas. They gradually increase in boldness and violence, and begin a career chiefly distinguished by the plundering of railway trains, the robbing of whole regiments of tourists, and the sacking of villages. The gallows has but few terrors for them, although they are threatened with it daily. The somber horrors of Monsieur Lynch affect them but poorly; they scoff at vigilance committees, and laugh at county authorities. Masked, and armed with repeating rifles, they from time to time plunge down upon the rich harvest awiting them in a Pullman car, much as the Bedouins of the desert pounce upon a caravan. They deal in death, and are prodigal of slaughter. The State authorities suffer the shame and ignominy attached to the doings of a few banditti, and are powerless to oppose any decided obstacles to the marauders. Sometimes the population of a whole county is held in abeyance by a few masked knights, who ride hither and yon heroically, their heroism being very much heightened by the powerful adjuncts of few shot-guns, bowie knives, and revolvers.

Every one who has read the story of crime and violence in the Southwest, knows that these James brothers, who have made whole counties tremble, and on whose devoted heads proclamation upon proclamation has been heaped by the Governor of Missouri ever since the daring exploits of the Gad's Hill train and the Hot Springs stage robbery, have been pursued pretty much in vain. Somehow or other, the army of detectives dispatched from Chicago and other Western cities has not succeeded in penetrating to the retreats of these marvelous freebooters. Now and then an adventurous detective, venturing too far into the wilds of unsettled countries, has been found dead in a sage-brush thicket, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his lifeless remains, removed to Chicago, have served as a solemn advertisement to courageous folk not to interfere in the sports and spoils of a rough-humored gang, which brooked no interference.

But the detectives have been as determined as the banditti for some months past. It therefore does not surprise us to learn that they have latterly been making desperate efforts in the neighborhood of Kansas City, in Missouri, to capture the famous James brothers, and to bring them within the walls of the penitentiary, which position they would grace so eminently. It is said that a corps of detectives from the Western cities, intent upon glory and capture, recently charged and bombarded the house near Kansas City occupied by the mother of the "James boys." They besieged it in the authorized, good old fashion, being fully convinced that the banditti were concealed therein. They threw grenade shells into the beleaguered house, killing some of the children within, and fired the mansion in several different places by means of Roman candles filled with cotton saturated with turpentine." The detectives fought desperately with rifles and small cannon, and are reported finally to have won a complete victory over the banditti, bringing them wounded and prisoners on a special train to Chicago. But it is needless to say that this report lacks confirmation, and that it is still undecided whether or not the dreaded James brothers, who have disgraced American civilization, and who may be said to be the terrors of the Southwest, are really maimed and captured, or are still at large in the prairies of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, setting State, Federal and municipal laws alike at defiance.

A Brief Temperance Lecture.

There is one man in South Leavenworth who will forever have occasion to remember the terrible consequences of getting dead drunk in zero weather. His name is Joseph Barnes, he attended a party given at a neighbor's house, accompanied by his wife. On their way home the woman discovered that she had dropped her apron, and requested her husband to stay where he was till she went back and recovered the lost article. It was very cold, indeed, and when she returned she did not find her husband where she had left him. Supposing he had gone to a neighboring saloon to get a drink, she went home without him and never gave his sudden disappearance a second thought till the next morning. As he had not th n put in an appearance she thought possibly something might be wrong, and started out in search of him. His whereabouts could not, however, be ascertained. For two days and nights the search was continued, and no trace of the missing one was found till he crawled into his own home, in a most wretched plight, and with hands and feet so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

Barnes says that after leaving his wife he went to a saloon and took two or three big drinks to keep out the cold, After going out in the air again he did not know anything till he awoke from his stupor, nearly forty-eight hours afterwards, and found himself in a gully in a vacant lot, completely stiffened up, and it was with the greatest agony that he was enabled to crawl on his hands and knees to the shanty where he lived. The loss of hands and feet will be a terrible affliction to the suffering man.

The Romance of It.

A Rockland county (N. Y.) girl, who was recently "finished" at a fashionable seminary, has begun a diary. Her mischievous young brother cut out the first entry and it got into print. Here is a portion of it: "Sunday night.—It has just struck twelve and I am still writing. What are these thoughts that surge across my heart? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have reread 'Don Juan' to-day. Ah! alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the mist of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some sun-crowned youth, who"—

A SLY FOX.—One of the gardeners at Old Montrose has had a female fox in his possession for eight or nine months back. It was secured by a chain and strong leather collar. The animal disappeared the other night, and it was discovered that a male fox had got over the garden wall, gnawed through the collar and carried off his mate in triumph.

The Bennett Family.

Why does not James Gordon Bennett get married? This is a question very frequently put, says a correspondent, and not unnaturally, since he is the only son of the founder of the *Herald*, of the indefatigable man who gave his entire life to the building up of that great newspaper. Paragraphists and correspondents have labored diligently to answer the interrogatory, crediting him with as many engagements as if he were a Chinese army. He does not show any alarming symptoms of approaching connubiality, and is affirmed to be in no hurry whatever. He is quite old enough to be a husband, being, I believe, thirty-six, which is six years later than Plato thought to be the proper age for man's espousals, and one year later than Aristotle has recommended. Of excellent constitution and health, he will be young for a long while yet, which may be the reason he is so willing to hasten slowly. The arguments applicable to Whitelaw Reid's case are equally applicable to Bennett. Indeed, the latter has no such excuse as the former might have, if immediate wedlock were demanded of either or both. The *Herald* is perfectly settled, running in an ancient and prosperous groove, no new building to complete, no stockholders to consult, no future to shape. The *Herald's* dividends are pronounced always satisfactory, and they all go into one pocket, on an average $800,000 to $350,000 annually.

Before the elder Bennett died, it was currently reported that he sent for his son, and urged him to marry early, reminding him that the line of succession hung on his life alone, which might cease at any moment. He wished the young man to call his eldest boy James Gordon, that the name should be constantly kept in the family, so that generations hence James Gordon Bennett would continue to be editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*. The sole heir to the newspaper property is said to have promised, whereupon the old man remarked, "Now I shall die in peace. The *Herald* has been from the beginning my one, my only ambition. Other men have had loves, schemes, friendships, foes to punish, great ends to gain. I have had nothing, I have labored for nothing, I have thought of nothing but the *Herald*. For nearly forty years I have struggled to make it the greatest newspaper in the world. I have succeeded. I leave the *Herald* to you as a sacred legacy. Make it better than it has been. Improve it all the time. Remember the one thing valuable is news. Don't be satisfied ever to get beaten; always try to beat. That's what has built up the *Herald*."

Bennett, however, might naturally aspire to the hand of a lady of social distinction and wealth, being himself very rich, and enjoying whatever reputation his father gained for the name he bears. The elder Bennett never had, never cared for, any acceptance by society. His early career had ostracised him, and he rather enjoyed his ostracism. His son has been held responsible for some of the paternal sins, and may not have the *entree* to just the kind of society he covets. The woman he might want as a wife might not want him; the woman who might want him for a husband he might be unwilling to take. So, under the circumstances, wedlock would not thrive particularly in the *Herald* establishment. There are unquestionably thousands of well-bred and charming young ladies here who could not be brought to consent, connubially speaking, to advertise in the New York *Herald*.

Bennett possesses energy, enterprise, pluck. If he be really desirous of transforming himself into a husband and father he will be pretty sure to accomplish it. Practical considerations ought to impel him. He has no near relatives, except his sister, Jennie Bennett, ten years his junior. His demise would put the journal into the hands of strangers, and thus the solitary ambition of the departed founder of the *Herald* would be frustrated—a cruel frustration, that would be enough to make him turn in his grave-sleep, and rebuke from the tomb the memory of his neglectful, recreant and absolutely unconnubial son.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and heavy, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning: "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, the writer gives merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, and waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a short time, is probably traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day's comfort.

Calling the Roll.

The method of proceeding in the United States House during the filibustering on the Finance bill, was as follows: Some one of the leading Democrats moved that the House adjourn; another demanded the yeas and nays upon this motion. Then some member on the Republican side demanded the tellers on the yeas and nays. This is where the fun came in for the Republican side. The Speaker asked if the call for tellers was seconded, and a sufficient number of Republicans rose in their places. The tellers were then appointed and took their places before the Speaker's desk, and the Democrats who desired the yeas and nays came marching down the aisles and passed between the tellers. The Speaker then declared that a sufficient number had voted for the yeas and nays to second that demand, and the other side was not counted, so the Republicans had an opportunity of giving the Democrats some physical labor without trouble to themselves. Gen. Butler remarked to some of the Democrats amid one of these proceedings: "Some of you Generals and Colonels that were in the Confederate army know how to march already, and we will teach the rest of you." The yeas and nays having been ordered on a motion to adjourn, some other Democrat moved that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Saturday. On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, the Republicans called for tellers again and repeated the same proceedings as on the first motion. Next a motion was made by some Democrat to amend the last motion by striking out Saturday, and inserting Friday as the date of meeting. The Democrats were made to march between the tellers again in order to get the roll called upon this motion. Three roll-calls were thus ordered, and consumed the time for two hours or more. When the last motion had been voted upon and voted down, then the same routine was begun over, and the same monotonous proceedings were repeated.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The track of the Hoosac tunnel has been laid and trains run through.....The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin ended with the defeat of Mr. Carpenter and the election, by a coalition of the Democrats and bolting Republicans, of Angus Cameron, of La Crosse. Mr. Cameron is a native of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and is a lawyer. He has served six terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, has been Speaker of the House, and a hard currency Republican. Mr. Cameron, on the twelfth ballot, received 68 votes to 59 for Carpenter. .....The strike on the part of the female operatives in a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., ended by the employer restoring the former schedule of prices .....A serious accident occurred on the Midland Pacific railroad, by which a number of passengers were badly hurt. Capt. White, a notorious horse thief, was shot and killed at Henderson, Tenn.....Two new judicial districts are to be made in New Jersey. .....The bill to exempt the Midland railroad from taxation was defeated in the New York Legislature.....The United States committee on ways and means find that a full year's supply of whisky, tea and coffee is now on hand.

Reports from the far West say that many people have frozen to death from the extreme cold.....In the course of the Civil Rights bill debate in the United States House, Brown, of Kentucky, made a severe attack upon Butler, of Massachusetts, compelling the House to make the cause of the latter its own. Dawes proposed to have Brown expelled for what he termed a gross violation of the privileges of debate; but he finally withdrew this proposition, and a motion of Hale, of New York, was passed, by which Brown was called to the bar and censured.....A locomotive was thrown from the track on the South Side railroad of Long Island. On striking the water the boiler exploded, killing four men and injuring others.....A bill is before the New York Legislature providing more effectually for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs, affecting the public moneys and rights of property .....It has been ascertained that twelve female patients of the Beaufort (Ont.) Insane Asylum perished in the fire there..... General Hersey, of Bangor, Maine, is the fourth member of the next United States House of Representatives who has died since the election took place. The fatality among the members of the 44th Congress is unexampled.....A mammoth concert is to be given at the New York Hippodrome for the benefit of Miss Linda Gilbert, the founder of prison libraries. It will take place April 20th, and 1,000 performers have volunteered.

Five counterfeiters, two alleged murderers and one hotel thief escaped from jail at St. Louis.....The Attorney-General is of opinion that prisoners sentenced by United States consular courts cannot be legally held if brought to the United States for imprisonment .....A dispatch from Madrid says that the national troops continue to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists..... Samuel Foote, a young man of temperate habits, committed suicide in Auburn, N. Y., by taking poison. This was the sixth attempt he had made on his own life.....Senator Carpenter, after his *debut*, returned to Milwaukee. He was met at the depot by about one thousand citizens who detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets amid enthusiastic demonstrations..... One of the escaped lunatics, from the Montreal asylum, named Fleury, killed his sister at Three Rivers with an ax.....Two more men were killed at shaft 5, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway tunnel in New Jersey.....It is ascertained from one of the Freedman's Bank commissioners that all the branches are now closed, and that the present prospect is that the depositors will not receive more than forty or forty-five cents on the dollar.....In the North Carolina House of Representatives a resolution was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense in Congress of the South and his denunciation of Mr. Butler.....Cordelia Powell, a child in New York, was fatally burned while playing with a candle in her home..... Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis A. Calvin, in December, 1873, was found guilty at Syracuse, N. Y., of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 26. Lindsay received his sentence coolly. .....In the examination into the bankruptcy of a New York dry goods house, it was shown that three years ago their capital was $201,000, and that three months ago it was only $18,008.....Gen. Fitz-John Porter has made another appeal to President Grant for a new trial. He says he has new evidence to offer.....The sharp-shooters who go to Ireland from the United States are all native Americans, and include a captain and nine men.

By the explosion of a boiler in the saw mill s at Germantown, Ohio, Peter Schneider was instantly killed, and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die.....During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, Connecticut, from their home house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being seventeen years, were obliged to flee half-dressed. One of them, a boy eight years old, reached a neighbor's and was found on the door steps nearly dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and when help arrived one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was frozen dead, and another so badly frozen that life is despaired of.....Robert and Margaret Clark, husband and wife, aged respectively 86 and 81 years, died of old age within a few hours of each other in Newark, N. J., and were buried together. They came from England forty-two years ago, and lived together sixty-one years. They had nine children, were grand parents to thirty-seven children, and great grand parents to five children, the oldest of whom is aged seven years.....President Grant announces the ratification of the convention with Mexico. ..... The Louisiana Conservatives agreed to a plan of compromise with the Kellogg government, which was afterward rescinded. The Congressional committee submitted a plan, by which the Conservative members of the Legislature are to take their seats, and are to allow the Kellogg government to remain undisturbed until the next election. No action has been taken on this measure; but at a mass meeting of the Conservatives resolutions were adopted protesting against any compromise.....The two German girls stolen by the Cheyenne Indians are still with the tribe, although separated and at a long distance from each other.....The Shaker settlement at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire. .....It is stated that $2,000,000 worth of goods have been smuggled from Montreal into the United States in a single day.....Wm. S. Fitch, father of General Sherman's son-in-law, died at his home in Greenpoint, N. Y..... Adams Express Company was robbed of $500,000, and four of the employees in the New York office were arrested for the crime. There seems no doubt of their guilt.

Several leading Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature have formally announced their intention of dissolving their connection with the Republican party in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. .....The United States committee on ways and means intend to prosecute Mr. Wm. S. King, the alleged disburser of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, for perjury.... The United States House refused, by a vote of 67 to 102, to second the demand for the previous question on a resolution, offered by Mr. Speer, declaring the election of a President for a third term dangerous to the liberties of the country. All the Democrats voted for and all the Republicans, but one, against the resolution....The Chief Secretary for Ireland stated in the British House of Commons, that the danger to the potato crops from the Colorado beetle was greatly exaggerated.....An attack was made by a party of whites on the Indians at the Apache agency; sixty horses were stolen, and several of the Indians were killed. The Indians deserted the agency and hid in the mountains. Squaws sent as messengers to the whites were murdered by them.....A Brooklyn pawnbroker was gagged and robbed by a party of thieves who entered his store early in the evening..... Thirty-five horses were burned to death in a stable at Bennett's Station, Penn. .....The bill passed by the United States Congress, and known as the "Little Tariff bill," has been signed by President Grant..... A bill is before the United States Congress, the effect of which would be to break up what is known as the Associated Press, an association owned and controlled by the leading newspapers in New York city, its object being to supply news to itself and papers elsewhere.

A resolution was offered in the United States House stating that as the government requires additional revenue to the amount of thirty or forty millions, and by the act of 1870 the duty on sugars was cut down 33¾ per cent., which diminishes the revenues $14,000,000 in gold annually without reducing the price to the consumer, therefore, the committee on ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty..... A dispatch from Montreal states that the strike on the Grand Trunk railway is at an end, and the accumulations of freight are being moved as rapidly as possible.....Charles Van Scoy, of Lewisborough, Westchester county, N. Y., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, having been convicted of arson in firing a barn. He is an ignorant farm laborer, and acknowledges firing many barns solely for the delight of seeing them burn..... By a fire in New York city two children of Lewis Leavy, aged ten and seven years, were burned to death.....Mrs. Ivanties Cooley, of East Lay Meadow, Mass., an old lady of sixty, was taken sick when alone in her house, and being unable to keep up the fire, froze to death.....Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed Senator-elect Wm. W. Eaton to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4..... The United Order of American Mechanics, at a meeting held in Albany, show that the receipts for the past six months in the State councils amounted to $20,511.11, and the disbursements for the relief of sick and distressed members upward of $5,000. The present property of the councils is valved at $43,965.49, and the present membership is 7,079.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emory, United States army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining His Majesty King Kalakaua during his visit to this country. Passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. He said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the fisheries and manufactories. He spoke of the old treaty, and said it began with the balance of trade—$8,000,000—in favor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of $30,000,000, in one year, against us.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial, signed by 1,500 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, asking for relief. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the Senate bill amending the pension law, so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of War relating to the action taken in issuing supplies for the relief of persons in Nebraska and Kansas who were in danger of perishing in lanes of snow, asshoppe plague, and asking an approval of s ch action. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, announced the death of his late colleague, Wm. A. Buckingham, in appropriate words, and offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Senator.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Sherman, of Ohio, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Fenton, of New York, and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

As Mr. Ferry was unable to attend on account of ill-health, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, was appointed in his place.

The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of Gen. W. Custis Lee for Arlington, Va., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of James A. Whitney, president of the New York Society of Practical Engineers, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the regulation and issuance of patents to inventors.

A message was received from the President as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings if permitted to stand practically ignore all rights of the minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if the action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the questions which should be decided by the Legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report on the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill, Sargent and Davis, on the part of the Senate, as members of the committee of conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills.

House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked that the House consider his motion to reconsider the votes of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary committee. The vote resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 91. The question then was, "Shall the reference be reconsidered," and it was carried—yeas, 151; nays, 93.

The second day's discussion of the bill was of a very general and acrimonious description, and Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, nettled at the remarks of members in regard to Southern affairs, said in the course of his remarks: "In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking." The Speaker interrupted him with the query: "Does the chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?" Mr. Brown replied: "No, sir. I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye, and resumed: "No, sir. I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlerizing."

Instantly there was intense excitement, and after the clerk had read the words from the official report, Mr. Hale, of New York, offered a resolution that the offending member be taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and publicly censured by the Speaker. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, pressed a resolution of expulsion, but it was not entertained; and on the passage of Mr. Hale's resolution, Mr. Brown was taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and the Speaker censured him in these words: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its former resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at the bar. No words from the chair in the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown replied: "I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House."

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on naval affairs, made a unanimous report acquitting Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, of the charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship, and the report was agreed to.

After considerable discussion of the Civil Rights bill, it was proposed to insert as a preamble a portion of the Democratic platform of 1872, when Mr. Potter, of New York, asked leave to offer as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power." Objection was made, and the amendment was not received. The preamble was then adopted —219 to 26.

A motion was received to strike out all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The bill was then passed—yeas 162; nays, 100.

The text of the Civil Rights bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous conditions of servitude.

Section two declares that any person who shall violate this section by damaging these rights to any citizen shall, for each offense, pay a fine of $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and for each offense, upon conviction, be fined from $500 to $1,000 and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Section three declares that the United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and that any district-attorney who shall fail to prosecute them shall pay to the person aggrieved $500, and be fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000.

Section four declares that no citizen possessing all other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

Section five sets forth that all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution adding $20,000 to the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

Mr. White, of Alabama, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress next year at Rome. Passed.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to increase the public revenues, and to reduce the interest on the public debt. It proposes to repeal the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, which limits the circulation of United States notes to $382,000,000; also to repeal the first and third sections of the act of January 14, 1875, which provides for the issue of silver coins instead of fractional currency, and providing for the resumption of specie payment on the first of January, 1877; and provides for the exchange of United States bonds for new bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in legal tender notes.

Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, offered a bill giving to the widows and heirs of soldiers who enlisted for less than a year, and who were killed or died by reason of service, the same bounty as if they had enlisted for three years. Agreed to, 191 to 20.

Mr. Spear, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic; is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sayler, of Indiana, from the committee on patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents have received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which passed, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported cigars.

The Choctaw Appropriation bill was defeated.

Stock Gambling.

The New York *Sun* notes the introduction into Wall street of a new method of gambling in stocks, specially adapted to the use of persons of small means and less wisdom, and more particularly to people outside of the city. One per cent. is now the modest sum on the par value of a stock that is required to be deposited with a broker, as a guarantee or margin, instead of at least ten per cent. which was formerly demanded.

On the old plan the gambler risked the entire value of the stock involved in his operations, but on the new one he can lose only the little sum he pays down. The system is simple and easily learned. The editor says, and promises to become as popular as faro or keno. Several brokers have issued little pamphlets describing the nature and advantages of this new invention. The possibility of loss in doing business with them is strenuously denied, while the certainty of immense profits is portrayed in glowing colors. Of course, says the editor, it is idle to warn the public against the fraud. There are always fools enough to swallow the bait even when the hook is in plain sight. Only we should like to see the grand jury take these gentry in charge and deal with them as they deserve.

Its First Effort.

It is curious to observe the first efforts of the child to exercise his powers and range of experience. He seems to manifest his innate wish to do something, and to connect his little intelligence with things around him, by inarticulate crowing, and by vague, unsteady motions of his limbs and body. His tiny fingers are always busy. He soons exhibits curiosity, and picks and pries into everything. His first attempts to walk are most awkward, feeble, and ludicrous. His activity is incessant. He rolls and tumbles and babbles for hours together. After hundreds of falls he learns to stand. How little control he has over his own motions. He starts to go forward, and staggers backward or to one side. His first attempt to utter words are as wide of their aim as his first attempts to walk. He